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THE RESULT.

From all that we can gather at the hour of this writing, Mr. Maynard has carried Knox county by 138 majority. There has been a general falling off in the vote. Cooper has also carried the county by a small majority, which insures his election. Staley is elected to the Senate beyond a doubt.

In the First Congressional District, Butler is elected. In the Second District, Maynard is elected. We have nothing at this hour upon which to base a calculation for the Third District. The news from the Nashville District is better than we expected. We may receive further returns before going to press.

THE NORFOLK RIOT.

We get in our dispatches this morning a full account of the riot in Norfolk, Va., which occurred on Tuesday night. Of course our dispatches, coming from the source they do, give a qualified account of it. One thing, however, needs no explanation. The rioting was not disturbed by Republicans, and, as usual, the innocent colored men were the victims. It needs no other explanation than this. When the full particulars are received, it will doubtless appear that the great offence that provoked the riot was, the presumption of the colored orator, Prof. Langston, in addressing the white citizens of Virginia.

We hope the whole affair will be fully investigated, and the guilty parties punished. This will only be done by the United States authorities.

THE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The record of the Republican party is a glorious record. Organized for the purpose of preventing the spread of the demons of slavery and caste, fighting for principles of liberty and equality, it has achieved a triumphant victory. It has contended with untold ambitions, maddening passions, cruel prejudices and ruinous theories, and has subdued them by the power of right and justice. When disappointed, ambitious, unpatriotic men at the South precipitated the country in a bloody civil war, a Republican Administration nobly upheld the flag, and thousands of Republicans sacrificed their lives upon the altar of freedom, suppressing the most gigantic rebellion of which history gives any account, thereby preserving the Union of the States, founded upon the patriotic impulses of the Revolutionary Fathers, cemented and rendered sacred by their blood. It is to the Republican party that we owe the existence of the Federal Union to-day. Let those dispute it who will, and let those gossamer it who may, it is nevertheless true, and impartial history will so record it. The war being ended, the rebellion having been subdued, the shackles of slavery having been stricken from the colored race, the Republican party has gone on to clothe the colored man with the rights and privileges of citizenship, and to make him equal before the law with his white neighbor. These measures were met and successively opposed by the Democratic party, but were passed in the face of all opposition by a Republican Congress.

The Republican party, by its judicious management of the finances of the country, has improved the public credit, decreased the public debt more than \$170,000,000, and has reduced the taxes so as to be light as possible without violating the plighted faith of the nation to its creditors.

We have the most implicit faith in the ability of the party to carry out the policy already inaugurated, and its capacity to carry forward to completion reforms already begun.

The Press and Herald thinks if all the mercenaries are driven out of the Republican party no one will be left to begin a new era. That language sounds familiar. We have heard of "mercenaries" before. When the South took up arms to destroy the Government, we heard of "Lincoln's hirelings," "mercenary hirelings," "mercenary hordes," "mercenary sneaks," &c. These terms were intended to apply to Federal soldiers. German soldiers were styled "plundering thieves." So the term "mercenary" applied to the friends of the Government is no new thing. It is not original with the Press and Herald. Federal soldiers defended their principles at the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of the cannon. Republican citizens are defending the same principles at the ballot-box. They are all "mercenaries" together.

Maine makes a salve of small herring that cures rheumatism.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

The Democracy have very much to say about the corruption of the Republican party. The best test in the world as to what parties will do, if entrusted with power, is an exhibit of what they have done when uncontrolled in their management of public affairs.

The great center of Democratic power in this country is in New York City. There the Democracy have had unlimited license in the administration of municipal affairs for many years, and the fruits of their reign is the truest standard by which to judge them.

New York City has a population of about one million. The United States has inhabitants to the number of forty millions. New York City has been in the control of the Democracy for over ten years. The National Government has been administered by Republicans for about five years during the last ten. A comparison of the expenses of the two administrations will serve to show their comparative economy.

President Grant and his Cabinet, which constitutes the executive department of the country, costs \$80,000 per annum.

The Mayor, Sheriff, and other executive officers of New York City, costs its taxpayers \$5,420,000 per annum.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is \$6,500, and of his five Associates \$5,000 each per annum.

Compare these with the following Democratic salaries:

New York City has six Supreme Court Judges at \$17,500 each; six Superior Judges at \$15,000 each; six Common Pleas Judges at \$15,000 each; six Marine Court Judges at \$10,000 each; nine Police Justices at \$10,000 each; and eight Civil Justices at \$5,000 each.

So that while the Judiciary of the United States Supreme Court costs but \$80,000 per year, the Judiciary of Manhattan Island costs \$175,000 per year.

The civil service of the United States costs \$15,000,000 per year. The civil service of New York City costs per annum \$24,000,000.

With these officers the rates per head to the United States, costs 20 cents, while to New York City the cost per head is \$25.10.

These figures speak for themselves. They afford a striking and remarkable contrast between the Republican administration of the national government, conducted with honest economy, and the corrupt, extravagant and utterly rotten Democratic government of New York City.

BORN TO RULE.

There is a large class of men at the South who evidently believe that they were born to rule. They are to be met with in every Southern State, and belong to a play-out, definite class, since known as "Southern aristocracy." These men have no patience with the views of men whom they consider to have been born under less favorable circumstances than themselves. They look with supreme contempt on a man who is degraded enough to consent to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. They boast of what their "daddies" were—of the great works of their predecessors, and of the high position they held in society, and think this entitles them to the respect and adoration of mankind. This is the class of men who are opposing the Republican party. They have not force of character sufficient to oppose anything in a way to make themselves felt. They are generally found attending political meetings to do the stamping and cheering, and on election days they consent to drive around in carriages for the purpose of taking in poor deluded souls who have no independence to think and act for themselves. These gentlemen do not seem to understand that their "born-to-rule" theory has long since exploded, and that they are the relics of a class no longer cared for. Republican principles teach that men are to be elevated, honored and trusted on account of personal merit rather than mere pedigree, and this is exactly what they don't like.

One of the hobbies upon which Free Traders expect to ride into power and break down our home industries, is to represent that a tariff for protection discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country. The Press and Herald had a card hanging to its bulletin board yesterday, with samples of Brussels carpeting, broadcloths, cashmere, &c., to show how oppressive the tariff is. Now we ask of our country friends who may pass that way to-day, if the card should still be on exhibition, to just stop for a moment, and see how many of the articles on exhibition are used by them. If a man is able to wear a broadcloth coat he is certainly able to pay a little tax. If a man is able to carpet his floor with a Brussels carpet, he can pay a tax upon it. But if a man chooses to wear a homespun suit, or to use on his floor a homemade carpet, as most of our farmers do, they pay no tax at all on these articles. The policy of the Republican party is to tax luxuries, and to raise as little revenue as possible on necessities. Who will say this is wrong?

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued a proclamation advising the various cities of the State to send delegates to represent Tennessee in the Immigration Convention at Indianapolis on the 23d of November, 1870.

SUGGESTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Every newspaper publisher has experienced annoyance from a class of men who are prolific in communications upon every subject brought before the public. They feel that they are just the men to deal with it, and know just what to say. They, therefore, write up long communications, sign some fictitious name and send them to their newspaper. They frequently find that their articles do not appear, and they almost always feel offended, take the failure to publish as a personal affront and, without stopping to think, charge the publishers or editors with personal hatred, or jealousy, or some other foolish whim. A few words upon this subject may not now prove out of place, as we have had a good deal of this kind of experience in the short time we have been connected with the CHRONICLE.

Publishing a newspaper is with us a matter of business. We have invested our capital in it, and by hard work we hope to make a living out of it. One great item of our expense is our composition bills. Every column of reading matter costs a certain sum of money. At the end of every week we find this item alone a heavy burden. We must publish matter of public interest, in order to gain subscribers. Most of our readers are men of business, and want their news arranged conveniently, so that they can get it in a few moments' time. They have not the time nor the inclination to read communications a column long, on a subject that is perhaps of interest to but a few. They want short, pointed, newsworthy articles. As our success and livelihood depends upon the number of our subscribers, we must accommodate the length of our articles to their wishes. As we are limited as to the amount of our reading matter, it follows we must make the most of our space. We want to get the most news possible in this given space. We cannot do this by publishing long communications. We have refused to publish many of this kind, for this reason, although there were some very good things in them. We receive but few long articles that would not be improved and read by ten times as many persons if cut down one-half or one-third. Short, pointed, newsworthy articles, will stand a much better chance to be published and read than long ones. We trust correspondents will bear this in mind.

There is another class of correspondents who annoy us more than any other, for they are generally more unreasonable and foolish. We allude to that class who want to make us, as publishers and editors, the medium of making public their attacks upon public men and private citizens, and make us responsible therefor. They always write over anonymous signatures. We have occasionally refused to publish such unless they would sign their full names. This they of course refuse to do, and give us reasons that they don't care to "get into a controversy," or "it would make us enemies," or "it would interfere with our business," or "we don't want to have our names known in the matter," &c.

It never occurs to such men the meanness of their effort to force upon us a responsibility which they shrink. We, too, have our business to protect and our personal friendships to respect, and our private interests to consider. It is true, we are publishing a newspaper to give the public news, and it is our business and our duty to do so. This we intend to do, and always have done. We discuss fearlessly public measures, and criticize acts and sayings of public men. But in doing so we always intend to be fair and honorable. We do not believe there is anything gained by abuse, or misrepresentation, or low cunning. We have our character and business prospects depending upon the success of the CHRONICLE, and we propose to guard these just as business or professional men do their interests. If correspondents want to assail public men or their acts in a way we do not think proper, they must do it through other columns or do so over their own names. We do not intend to permit them to make their attacks over our shoulders.

Again, we have heavy expenses to provide for. Our income is from subscriptions and from advertisements. We advertise anything not vulgar or objectionable upon personal grounds. Men who are candidates for office announce that fact in newspapers, without regard to their politics. We further make known their views in the press. Our columns are open for all such purposes, and being personal to the parties interested, we charge them therefor. We have always advertised such matter for candidates who differ with us politically, but never were charged, until lately, with endorsing such men thereby. Republican candidates for office publish their cards in Democratic papers, but we never supposed that they compromised themselves thereby.

We conversed with a gentleman from Roane county, yesterday, who is well posted and knows whereof he speaks. He says that W. B. Staley's majority in that county will reach 500. If Republicans in Knoxville only do their duty, his majority in the District will be 1,000.

It is rather late for the French Government to be sending out a contradiction of the surrender of Bazaine, as they appear to have done, by word and patches.

THE PRESS VS. CORRUPTION.

We have once before felt it our duty to commend to every honest man, as the best evidence of the power, force and dignity of the press, the example presented by the New York Times in its grand contest with the powerfully corrupt Tammany ring in New York City. Its articles have been high-toned, but terribly severe. We do not remember that it has ever been our pleasure to read editorials of more force, vigor and manliness than those now daily appearing in that journal, exposing the infamous and startling corruptions of Hoffman, Tweed, Fisk & Co., the great Democratic lights of New York. At the recent great meeting in that city, managed by Jim Fisk and with money stolen from the tax-payers of the city, August Belmont, Charles O'Connor and Wilson G. Hunt appeared to grace the occasion and add their sanction to the demonstrations of such gigantic swindlers. Thereupon the Times parades them before the world in the light in which they voluntarily placed themselves—sponsors for Fisk, Tweed & Co.—in an article which for tone and severity we have rarely seen equaled.

Of Fisk, the Times says: "He is, we believe, a nearer approach to the ruffian of the Pagan or Orient type, than any one who has yet appeared in a prominent position in any modern Christian State. He has stolen on a scale never before equaled, except by armed robbers; and he has so secured the services of the Governor of the State, and of the Senate, and the Judges that he is able to stand in defiance of all efforts to make him disgorge his plunder, and is even able to secure judicial assistance in the perpetration of other crimes. Nor is this all. With the proceeds of his thefts he has surrounded himself, for two or three years, with a body of drabs, with whom he appears publicly in a gilded coach, drawn by six horses, and in a theatre, which is carried off merely as a convenient cover for his debauches."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that at the last session of Congress, when it was proposed to reduce the tax on coffee from five to three cents per pound; on tea from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on sugar from six to four cents per pound, and on many other articles of necessity in proportion, the Democratic members of Congress almost in a body voted NO! And yet every little one-house Democratic stump-speaker, and every little S-B-Y-I-D Democratic newspaper from Maine to California has been charging the Republican members of Congress with being opposed to low taxes. Keep this before the people, and let them inquire why it was that Democrats wished to retain a high tariff on articles of universal consumption.

We supposed the junior organizer had secured the aid of only a country lawyer in its defence of the Confederate decision of our Supreme Court, but it seems now the rural youth claims the wisdom and ability of the "white haired sages of the Supreme Court," and in his conceit imagines he is fighting their battles. The fact that he has not, of late, had much to say upon the subject is owing to the fact that the aforesaid "white haired sages" have intimated that his defence would be more appreciated by and more appropriate to the readers in his rural districts than to the citizens of Knoxville.

JESSE THOMAS WAS SURVEYOR of Customs at Nashville in 1861. Under orders from Governor Isham G. Harris, one of the leading lights in the great Confederacy, he paid to him in gold \$4,800 belonging to the United States. In the Federal Court at Nashville a suit is now pending against Thomas and his sureties for that sum. If the Confederacy was to "all intents and purposes a *de facto* government," will the man from the rural districts who feels so competent to fight the battles of the "white-haired sages," tell us how much Uncle Sam could recover?

THE account of the massacre of several thousand unarmed men, and women and children by the Germans at Metz, is another evidence of Democratic good will towards the Germans. The account was gotten up by the New York World, the great Democratic organ of the country. The whole story is such a chapter of horrors and such a slander upon the German armies, that we did not credit it or give it publicity. The World has made itself famous for its canards.

It will be seen from our dispatches that Chancellor East, at Nashville, refused to enjoin the Commissioners from making a sale of the delinquent railroads of the State. The sale will therefore proceed today at the Capitol in Nashville. Mr. McGhee is there in the interests of the Knoxville and Kentucky road. We trust the Commissioners may be able to make some arrangements by which these roads may be transferred to parties who will complete them.

KING WILLIAM has communicated to General Von Falkenstein his decree for the removal of all obstacles in the way of independent voting in Prussia, and forbids the enforcement of penalties for holding public meetings; he also orders them to release prisoners already arrested for violating such laws.

THE Whig and Register did not publish the World's account of the horrible massacre at Metz. Has it changed its views of German vandalism? It was for Germany when the war began; is it for Germany again?

We are gratified to announce a peaceful and quiet election yesterday. The best of feeling seemed to prevail among all parties. Beyond the sparring that may always be expected at the polls, between men of different parties, no disturbance occurred. We say it gratifies us to announce the fact. Our home is here and we look with pride upon the land of our nativity. The interests of this people are our interests, and they can be best subserved by observing peace, quiet and good order. Let the animosities that may have been engendered in the heat of the canvass, be now, forever forgotten. Nothing is to be gained by lacerating old sores. Such a course only aggravates the malady. The election is now over, and no matter who has been successful, we should all turn our minds to the business aspects of the situation. We want manufactories furnishing employment to thousands and creating a home market for our abundant raw material. We want capitalists to come among us and be of us. We want our iron, coal and marble, &c., dug out of the earth and put into a shape which will bring wealth and prosperity within our land. These are matters for us to consider. They are matters in which we are all interested, and about which there should be no division. Let us arouse ourselves, stir up our energies, and be resolved that we will develop the resources of East Tennessee.

AN officer of the Cabinet goes to Virginia to make an exposition of the views of the Administration upon political affairs. Not having been born on the sacred soil, and not having any of that royal Virginia blood coursing through his veins, he and his co-laborers are shot at and their hearers driven away. If that is a specimen of Virginia civility, we think some hemp stretched about several necks would be a good thing.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reduction of taxes and the tariff, which took effect the first of last month, the public debt was reduced \$5,000,000 in the month of October. Let Democrats rave and howl and vote against low taxes, yet the good work of reducing the public debt goes on. We know it hurts you, gentlemen, to see the country prosperous under a Republican administration; but it makes no difference; Republicans intend to do their duty.

LAW-ABIDING men all over the country rejoice that we have a Congress which will pass laws to protect the ballot-box in the profligate city of New York, and a President with patriotism and nerve to enforce them, regardless of the whinnings of the men who are to suffer from the enforcement of law. Democrats there threaten and bully all to no purpose. The Federal officers intend to do their duty.

WHILE Ohio has weakened its representation in Congress by the defeat of Gen. Schenck, she has remedied it—as far as it was possible to do so by the election of a legislator of less experience—in sending to the House the Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, one of the ripest lawyers in the country, and one of the purest and best men in Ohio.

W. H. FINLEY, for some time past an independent Republican candidate for the Legislature in Blount county, has withdrawn in favor of Mr. Anderson, the regular nominee. He says he is not willing to hazard the success of the party by longer remaining a candidate. His action is worthy of commendation, and will redound to his credit.

THERE were about ten thousand boys under age in the great Democratic procession in New York last Thursday evening. The Times says they were paid by the hour. The fact is, the people in that great city are thoroughly aroused, and there is a prospect that the thieving Democracy of Tammany will be overthrown.

BODY-SNATCHING IN CANADA.—Regularly as every winter comes round, and the medical colleges open, we hear of cases of body-snatching, and although search warrants have frequently been issued by our courts, yet, somehow, the resurrectionists contrive to elude detection. Early last week, some young Montreals visited Sorel, and, under cover of a dark night, made a raid upon a graveyard, disinterred the body of a young woman who had only been buried a few days previous, and carried off the corpse. They left some of the "dead clothes" about, which led to the affair being discovered. The police in Montreal were apprised of the affair, and although the steamboats and railway trains have been watched, no trace of the body has yet been found, although it is believed that it was brought to this city. This body-snatching, with one or two men, is quite a profession, and during a session they will bring perhaps between thirty and sixty "subjects," which are worth from \$15 to \$25, according to the demand and supply. We have heard of one case which occurred in a dissecting-room in this city two years ago, of the corpse of a young woman, when laid on the table, being recognized as that of a student's sister, who had died only two weeks previous. Such cases as the above are very rare but somewhat similar ones have occurred of students being called to operate upon the corpses of people whom they had known in life.

A Springfield man, who has been visiting in the eastern part of Berkshire, reports a pastor who rings the bell to call the people to service, pitches the tune, and helps sing, and the story goes, that, in addition to preaching to the living, he stands up to dig the graves of those who die, and all for a salary of \$700.